



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the local physicians predict that this norther will end the epidemic. On the 19th I received the following cable from Dr. Rosenau from Havana: "Disinfect cabins of *Vigilancia* occupied by sisters." The *Vigilancia* is one of the Ward passenger steamers that plies between New York, Havana, and Vera Cruz.

I had the local health authorities to disinfect the cabins with formalin and wash out with a bichlorid solution. All the mattresses, bedding, pillows, and fabrics were brought ashore and put through the stove. A certificate to this effect I will attach to the bill of health, and at the same time write to Dr. Rosenau that his cable has been received and instructions complied with. * * *

Respectfully, yours,
SAML. H. HODGSON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Yellow fever at Tampico.

[Telegram.]

MONTEREY, MEXICO, *October 2, 1899.*
Seven cases yellow fever at Tampico.

J. M. SLABEY,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Reports from the City of Mexico, Monterey, and San Luis Potosi.

CITY OF MEXICO, MEXICO, *September 26, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make my weekly report as follows: At the City of Mexico for the week ended September 25, 161 passengers bound for the United States were inspected, 156 passed, and 5 detained and baggage disinfected. At Monterey, for the week ended September 23, 110 passengers were inspected, 108 passed, and 2 detained and baggage disinfected. At San Luis Potosi, for the week ended September 23, 21 passengers were inspected and passed. At the request of Acting Assistant Surgeon Hodgson, at Vera Cruz, the certification of passengers bound for Havana and New York via Vera Cruz has been discontinued. For the week ended September 25, 5 consignments of oranges from Yantepec have been passed by this office.

Respectfully, yours,
L. E. COFER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NICARAGUA.

No yellow fever in Managua.

MANAGUA, NICARAGUA, *August 15, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that no cases of yellow fever or other dangerous contagious diseases have been reported in my consular district.

Respectfully, yours,
CHESTER DONALDSON,
United States Consul.
The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.